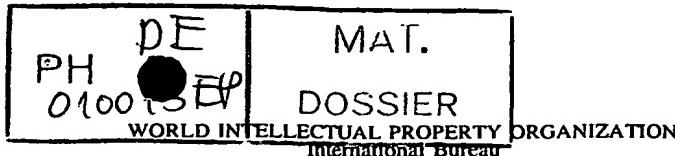


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(54) Title: METHOD FOR COMMUNICATING WITH A PLURALITY OF CONTACTLESS DATA CARRIERS AND CONTACTLESS DATA CARRIER FOR USE THEREIN

(57) Abstract

A method for communicating with a plurality of contactless data carriers, comprising: a base station transmitting a power signal; a data carrier powering itself upon receiving the power signal, and entering a wait state; the base station transmitting a wake up signal for waiting data carriers; the waiting data carrier exiting the wait state in upon receiving the wake up signal, and transmitting identity information; and the base station registering the identity information and initiating dialogue with registered data carriers.

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METHOD FOR COMMUNICATING WITH A PLURALITY OF  
CONTACTLESS DATA CARRIERS AND CONTACTLESS DATA CARRIER  
FOR USE THEREIN

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to contactless data carriers such as smart cards. Contactless smart cards are portable data carriers which contain an integrated circuit and which are capable of establishing a contactless or wireless communication dialogue with a reader.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In contactless smart card applications, a problem to be solved is the likely collision of information sent back to a single common reader by multiple smart cards which the magnetic field generated by the reader for powering the smart cards and for providing clock information thereto. Smart cards which use this power are likely to begin to "talk back" to the reader and, since the smart cards may not be aware of each others' existence while sending information back to the reader, this could result in data collision and hence the reader could receive erroneous messages from the smartcards.

Such a condition is likely to occur, for example, when a person's wallet or suitcase is waved over the reader. If the wallet contains more than one contactless smart card, then all those smart cards are likely to power up and begin to dialogue with reader in order to complete the desired transaction.

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#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method of communicating with a plurality of contactless data carriers wherein the above disadvantages may be overcome or at least alleviated.

In accordance with a first aspect of the invention there is provided a method of communicating with a plurality of contactless data carriers as claimed in claim 1.

In accordance with a second aspect of the invention there is provided a contactless data carrier for use in communicating with a base station as claimed in claim 2.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

One method for communicating with a plurality of contactless data carriers and a contactless data carrier for use therein will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 shows a contactless smart card incorporating features in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 shows a timing diagram illustrating a method of synchronising contactless smart cards during power up;

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FIG. 3 shows a timing diagram illustrating "roll call", with no collision, in the method of FIG. 1; and

FIG. 4 shows a timing diagram illustrating "roll call", with collision occurring, in the method of FIG. 1.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A new method of communicating with a plurality of contactless data carriers such as smart cards allows operation of multiple smart cards in the field of a single reader, while avoiding data collision by using a new anti-collision protocol. The protocol relies on the presence of certain software and/or hardware features, as described below.

Referring firstly to FIG. 1, a contactless smart card data carrier 2 is formed of a conventionally-sized plastic card 4, which encapsulates an integrated circuit microcontroller 6. An antenna 8 provides an interface between the card's microcontroller 6 and a card reader 8. The MCU 6 has the following features:

- The IC is arranged to recover its power from an alternating magnetic field generated by the reader, and also to recover clock information for the MCU.
- The MCU has a serial communications interface (SCI) hardware or similar transmit and receive hardware. The SCI is able to receive and transmit information of a given size (which could be set by software, or fixed, depending on the hardware). In the preferred embodiment, the information packet is 9 bits long, the 9th bit being used to distinguish

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between two different types of message. During normal operation, a receive flag is set by the SCI and a corresponding interrupt routine can be executed when a message is received. The SCI has a detection capability for a certain type of message during reception. This message type, in this preferred embodiment, is indicated by the presence of a logical "1" in the 9th bit position of the information packet transmitted from the reader. With this capability, the SCI can be put in a "wake up" mode, during which the receive data flag and corresponding interrupt will be inhibited until the "wake up" message is received, at which time the SCI will wake up the MCU.

- The MCU has the ability to remain in a wait state with its clocks in a known state. In this state, the MCU does not execute instructions. However, the SCI remains operational and ready to receive data transmitted to it. When the MCU is woken up by the SCI, it is able to exit the wait mode and execute the SCI interrupt routine.

Referring now also to FIG. 2, FIG. 3 & FIG. 4, the above features are used in a protocol to synchronise all smart cards powered up by the reader as follows:

- Any smart card which enters the magnetic field of the reader is powered up, which allows the smart card's MCU to initialise the IC.
- When initialisation is completed, the IC turns on the "wake up" mode feature of the SCI, and then enters into the "wake up" mode by executing a wait instruction. While waiting in this mode, the SCI is capable of continuing to operate and receive information transmitted by the reader (or other contactless smart cards).

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If the IC of the smart card in the waiting mode receives a logical "1" in the 9th bit position of the data stream received, then the MCU is woken up, the MCU begins to operate And the SCI interrupt subroutine is executed. However, if the received data stream does not contain a logical "1" in the 9th bit position, then the received data is discarded by the SCI and the MCU remains in the wait mode. Thus, the MCU does not establish a data link back to the reader unless it is woken up from its wait state by the special start up message.

There are at least two different types of start up message sent by the reader: the principal ones being "cold" start up or "warm" start up.

The "cold" start up is initiated when the reader is searching for any card that may enter its field. If this is the case, all the MCUs which are in the wait state react to this message and begin registering their identities with the reader. The "cold" start up message allows all those cards which are in the wait mode to come out of the wait mode in a synchronised manner.

In the case of a warm start up, the reader already has a list of registered cards and it decides to dialogue with a different pre-registered card.

The "cold" and "warm" start ups can be distinguished by the value in the byte of information in the received data stream which causes the start up (i.e., the 8 bits which precede the 9th (start up) bit). Even greater differentiation could be achieved within the warm/cold start up message, such as: performing a warm start up with a dialogue request with

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an individual card or broadcast request to all cards, resuming an interrupted dialogue, requesting feedback from all cards, etc.

• The reader continually sends a cold start message in a cyclical fashion when it has completed dialogues with registered cards. The cards which completed their dialogues with the reader will avoid responding to the cold start message from the reader. New cards which may have just powered up or cards which could not dialogue during the previous cycle will now reply and hence the cycle begins again.

This protocol ensures that any contactless smart card entering the reader's field does not "talk" to the reader unless the wake up command has been received from the reader while the card is in the wait mode. At that instant, any MCU which wakes up is synchronised to the start up message received from the reader. This message serves as a sync signal for all cards which had been waiting for such information.

Once the MCUs which had been waiting in the wait mode have been woken up by the same received message, a polling protocol is used to distinguish the identity of the awoken smart cards. This is achieved by the use of a random self assignment of dialogue time slots during a "roll call" dialogue, during which the MCUs transmit their identities in a time slot which is determined by a random number generated by each MCU prior to "roll call". This protocol relies on the statistical distribution of these random numbers in order to operate. If the protocol is arranged such that there are 16 time slots available during "roll call", the MCUs have to pick a random number between 1 and 16, etc.

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The reader registers incoming identities of the responding awoken cards, and can then proceed to dialogue with each responding card on an individual basis, while other cards wait their turn by returning to the wait state ready to wake up to a warm start.

This individual dialogue proceeds as follows. Firstly, the reader resends the identity of a smart card registered during recall for reconfirmation. The card which recognises its identity number sends back an acknowledgement message.

If the reconfirmation occurs, the full transaction proceeds for that smart card. If the reconfirmation does not occur, this could be due to a card which has stopped operating or left the field or a collision of identity information sent back to the reader by two or more different cards in the same time slot. During this period other cards which have responded to the "roll call" wait in the wait mode.

When the reader completes its dialogue with a chosen card, that card then shuts down for the remainder of the session (i.e., the remainder of time for which the reader's power field is present). The reader then sends a warm start up message (containing a logical "1" in the 9th bit position), but this time with data in the preceding 8 bits which is different than for the initial cold start message. In this way all cards will wake up, but only those which had already completed their "roll call" will remain active for a subsequent identity "inquiry" from the reader. This process continues until the reader has completed dialogue with all the cards which registered during "roll call". Those cards which missed the cold start message will continue to refrain from dialogue with the

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reader until the next cold start message which the reader sends.

In the event that two or more cards select the same random "roll call" time slot, this could cause a data collision and the identity number received by the reader may not be that of any of the colliding cards which were transmitting during that time slot (all 1's and all 0's being excluded identity numbers). If the identity is not distorted due to a collision, then the reader proceeds to dialogue with the cards as they are registered. If the identity is distorted due to a collision, the reader will attempt to with a non-existent card and so will not receive an acknowledgement during the reconfirmation process.

Hence, those cards which do not get to "talk" to the reader due to a distorted identity registration will choose a new random time slot and wait for a new cold start message, in response to which they will re-register during a new "roll call" in an attempt to register themselves properly (i.e., with different time slots during "roll call") with the reader.

When the reader completes the dialogue for all the cards which registered during a "roll call", it will then once again transmit a cold start message, requesting any unserviced cards to wake up, and thus the process repeats. This enables any new cards and any cards which had collided during the previous "roll call" to re-register themselves during the randomly self-selected time slots of a new "roll call".

It will be understood that a possible subsets of the cold start message could broadcast information to all cards prior to a "roll call", or request immediate feedback for all cards, etc.

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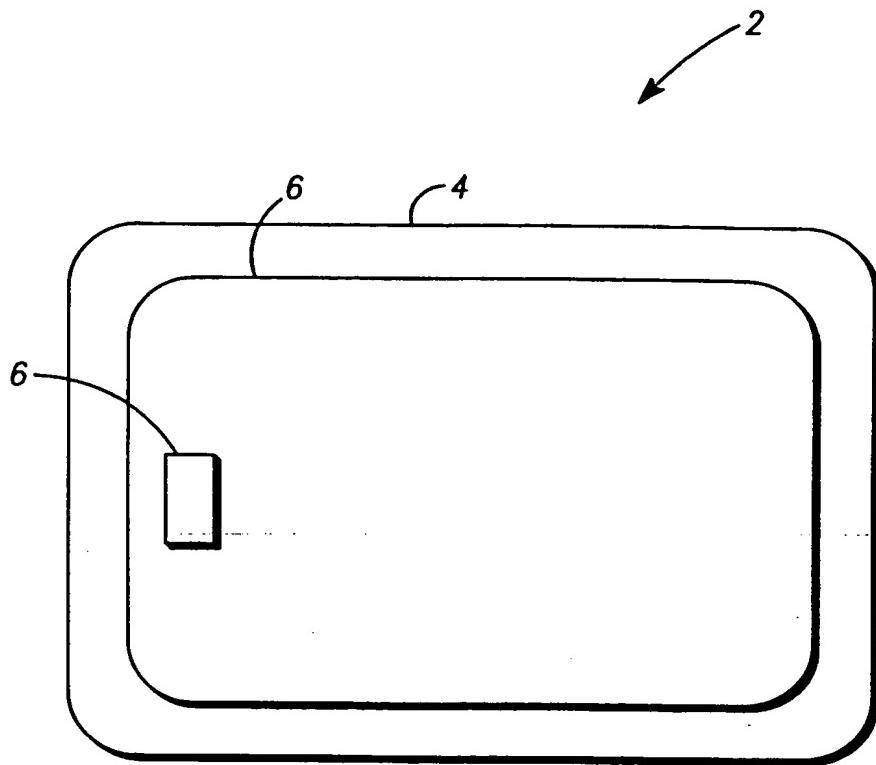
It will be appreciated that various other modifications will be apparent to a person of ordinary skill in the art.

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CLAIMS

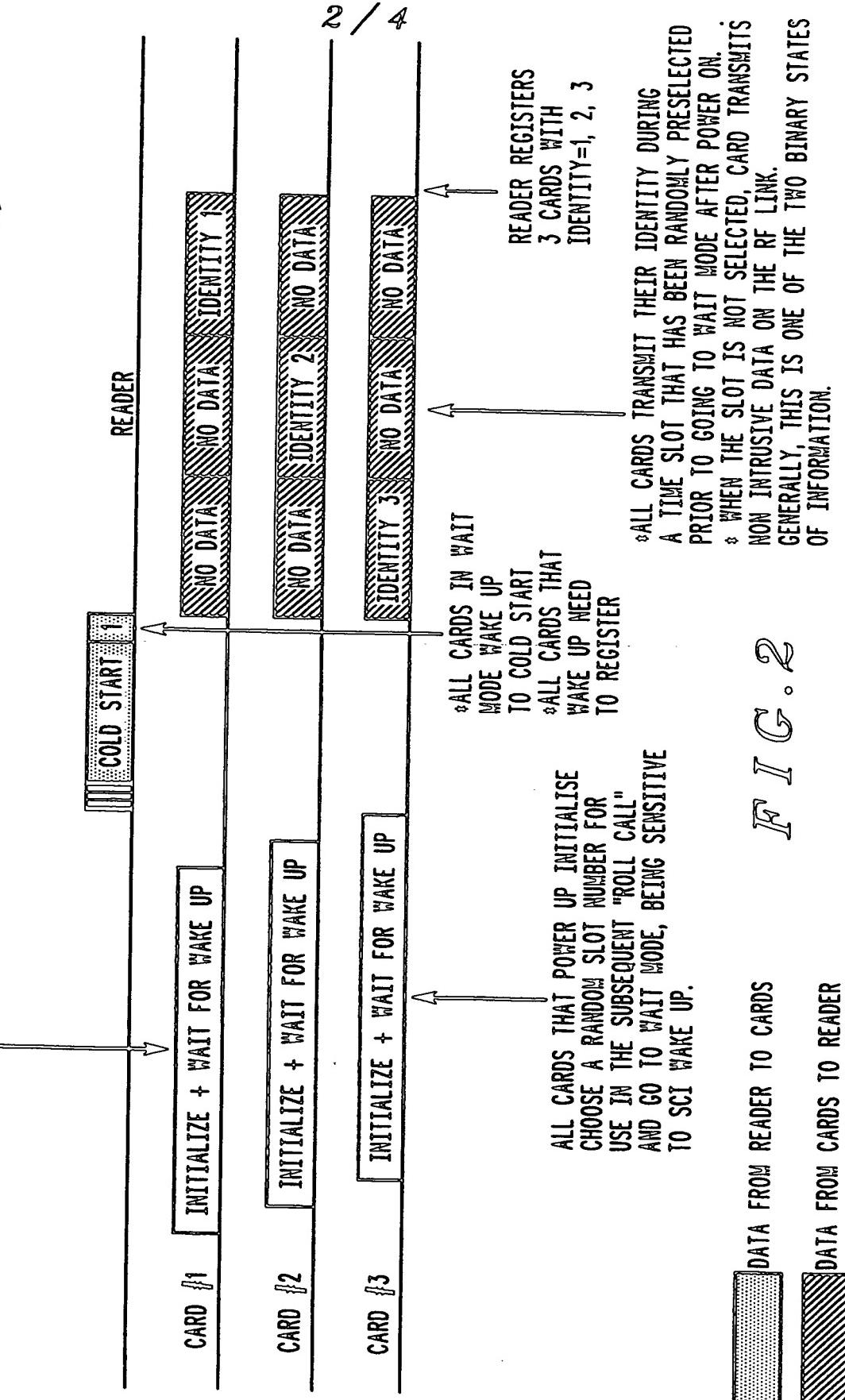
1. A method for communicating with a plurality of contactless data carriers, comprising:
  - a base station transmitting a power signal;
  - a data carrier powering itself up in response to the transmitted power signal, and entering a wait state;
  - the base station transmitting a wake up signal for waiting data carriers;
  - the waiting data carriers exiting the wait state in response to the wake up signal and transmitting identity information; and
  - the base station registering the identity information and initiating dialogue with registered data carriers.
2. A contactless data carrier for communicating with a base station comprising:
  - means for receiving a power signal transmitted by the base station;
  - means for powering up the data carrier in response to receipt of the power signal, and entering a wait state;
  - means for receiving a wake up signal transmitted by the base station;
  - means for exiting the wait state in response to receipt of the wake up signal, and transmitting identity information; and
  - means for conducting a dialogue with the base station on receipt of an individually identified message therefrom.

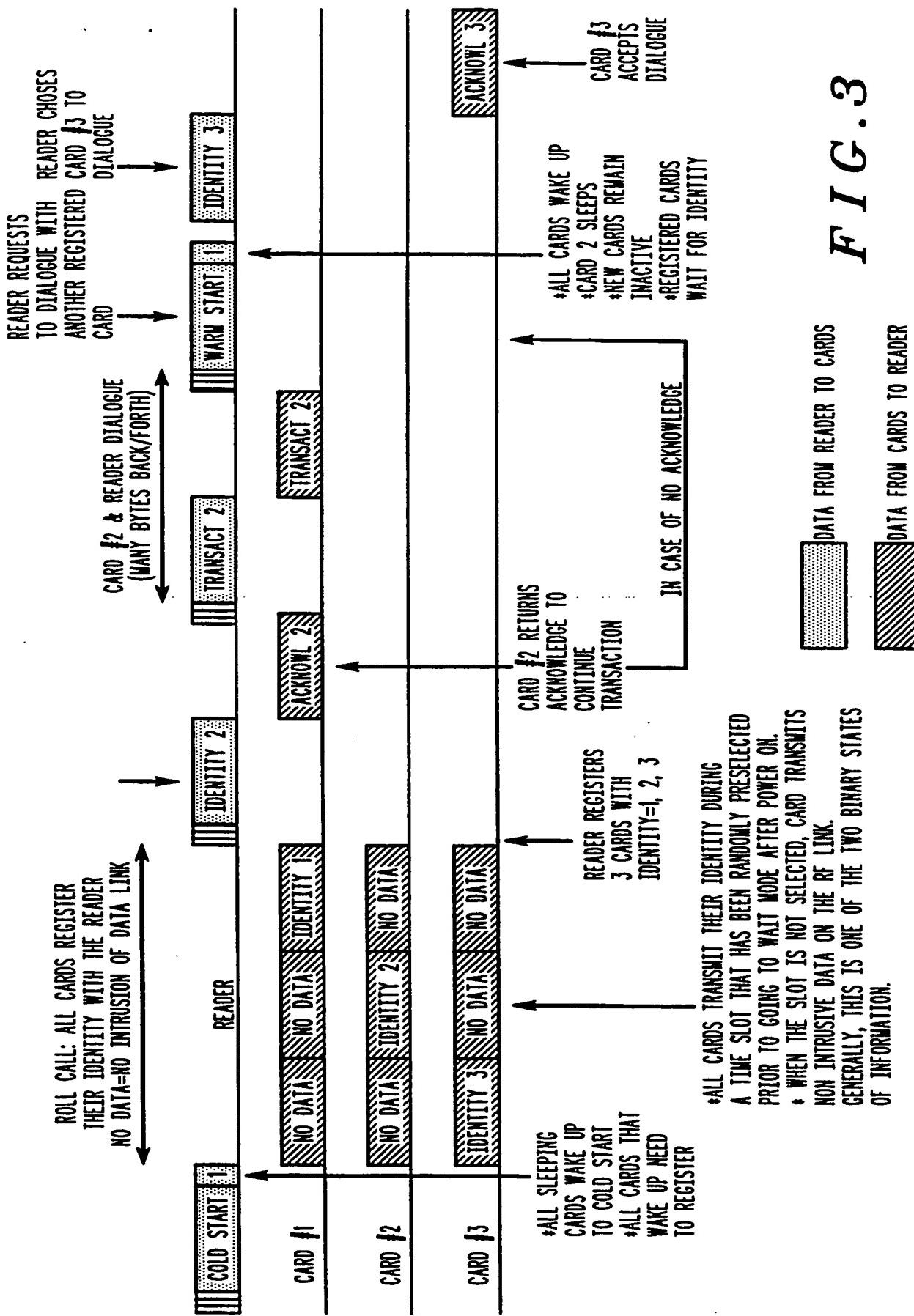
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***F I G . 1***

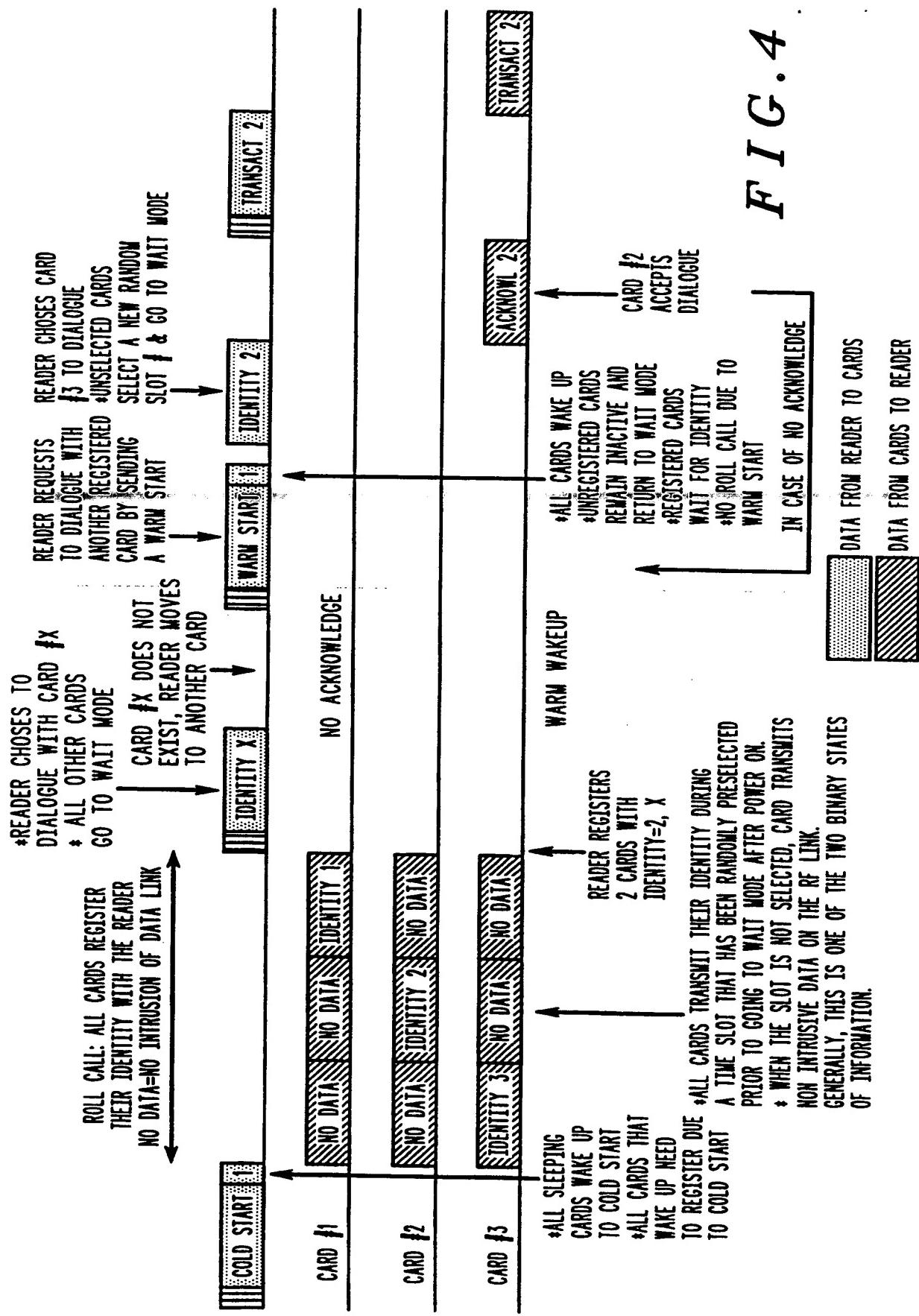
CARDS COULD START OPERATING AT  
DIFFERENT TIMES AS THEY COME IN  
TO THE MAGNETIC FIELD OF THE READER

ROLL CALL: ALL CARDS REGISTER  
THEIR IDENTITY WITH THE READER  
NO DATA=NO INTRUSION OF DATA LINK





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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/EP 97/06167

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

G 06 K 7/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC6

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

G 06 K, G 07 F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5440302 A (IRMER et al.) 08 August 1995 (08.08.95), claims 1-6, fig. 1,2. --	1, 2
A	US 5352877 A (MORLEY) 04 October 1994 (04.10.94), the whole document, especially claim 1, fig. 1. --	1, 2
A	US 5274221 A (MATSUBARA) 28 December 1993 (28.12.93), claim 1, fig. 1,2. ----	1

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search  
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**ANHANG**

zum internationalen Recherchenbericht über die internationale Patentanmeldung Nr.

**ANNEX**

to the International Search Report to the International Patent Application No.

**ANNEXE**

au rapport de recherche international relatif à la demande de brevet international n°

PCT/EP 97/06167 SAE 179344

In diesem Anhang sind die Mitglieder der Patentfamilien der im obengenannten internationalen Recherchenbericht angeführten Patentdokumente angegeben. Diese Angaben dienen nur zur Unter-richtung und erfolgen ohne Gewähr.

This Annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are given merely for the purpose of information.

La présente annexe indique les membres de la famille de brevets relatifs aux documents de brevets cités dans le rapport de recherche international visée ci-dessus. Les renseigne-ments fournis sont donnés à titre indica-tif et n'engagent pas la responsabilité de l'Office.

In Recherchenbericht angeführtes Patentdokument Patent document cited in search report Document de brevet cité dans le rapport de recherche	Datum der Veröffentlichung Publication date Date de publication	Mitglied(er) der Patentfamilie Patent family member(s) Membre(s) de la famille de brevets	Datum der Veröffentlichung Publication date Date de publication
US A 5440302	08-08-95	AT E 135835 DE CO 59010221 EP A1 466949 EP B1 466949 ES T3 2083985 JP A2 4074024 JP B4 8017344	15-04-96 25-04-96 22-01-92 20-03-96 01-05-96 09-03-92 21-02-96
US A 5274221	28-12-93	DE A1 4120265 DE G2 4120265 FR A1 2663764 FR B1 2663764 JP A2 4054581	09-01-92 25-07-96 27-12-91 12-11-93 21-02-92
US A 5352877	04-10-94	DE CO 69012392 DE T2 69012392 EP A5 391559 EP A5 391559 EP B1 391559 GB A0 8907398 GB A1 2229845 GB B5 2229845 JP A2 3002991	20-10-94 16-02-95 10-10-90 11-12-91 14-09-94 17-05-89 03-10-90 04-08-93 09-01-91

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## ABSTRACT / ZUSAMMENFASSUNG / ABREGE

02100017.9

Verfahren zum Übertragen von Datensignalen zwischen einer Basisstation und einer Anzahl beweglicher Datenträger, in welcher die Basisstation zur Aufnahme einer Datenübertragung ein Kommandosignal aussendet, auf welches von Datenträgern, die dieses Kommandosignals empfangen, je ein Antwortsignal an die Basisstation gesendet wird, worauf von der Basisstation einer der Datenträger für eine Datenübertragung ausgewählt und exklusiv bei diesem ausgewählten Datenträger die Datenübertragung vom Datenträger an die Basisstation ausgelöst wird.

Bei einem solchen Verfahren ist erfindungsgemäß den Signalen, die von der Basisstation für einen ausgewählten (d.h. selektierten) Datenträger (d.h. Transponder) exklusiv gesendet werden, ein Auswahlcode angefügt, durch den Signale als von der Basisstation für einen ausgewählten Datenträger exklusiv gesendet markiert sind, und wird in allen von der Basisstation zuvor nicht für eine Datenübertragung ausgewählten Datenträgern das Aussenden von Datensignalen an die Basisstation auf den Empfang eines von der Basisstation gesendeten, einen Auswahlcode umfassenden Datensignals hin unabhängig vom übrigen Inhalt dieses von der Basisstation gesendeten Datensignals unterdrückt.

Das Verfahren gewährleistet auf einfache Weise in Systemen mit beweglichen Transpondern eine eindeutige Unterscheidung zwischen exklusiv an einen selektierten Transponder zu übertragenden Datensignalen und solchen Datensignalen, die auch für nicht selektierte Transponder bestimmt sind. Sie ermöglicht eine sichere Datenübertragung und damit eine Verminderung der Fehlerrate. Dies wird sowohl bei Systemen mit verschlüsselter Datenübertragung zum Transponder als auch bei unverschlüsselter Datenübertragung erreicht. Das jeweils angewendete Verschlüsselungsverfahren ist davon nicht berührt.

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